

RUBINCHIK, A. M.

"Evaluation of the Quality of Transient Processes in Linear Systems of Automatic Regulation." Sub 19 Jun 51, Moscow Mechanics Inst

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

RUBINCHIK, A.M.

RUBINCHIK, A.M.

Approximate method for the evaluation of control quality in linear systems. Sbor.nauch.rab. Mekh.inst. no.3:197-246 '52. (MLRA 8:3)
(Automatic control) (Calculus, Operational)

BLOKH, Zalman Shevelovich; RUBINCHIK, A.M., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn.
red.

[Transient processes in linear automatic control systems] Pere-
khodnye protsessy v lineinykh sistemakh avtomaticheskogo reguli-
rovaniia, Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 492 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Automatic control)

RUBINCHIK, A.M.

Capacity of patients with schizophrenia for the game of chess.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.12:1889-1892 '61, (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Pavlova
(glavnyy vrach F.D. Pashchenko).
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (PROJECTION(PSYCHOLOGY))
(CHESS)

RUBINCHIK, A. V.

BERNSHTEYN, S.I., inzhener., BALINSKIY, V.R., inzhener., RUBINCHIK, A.V.
inzhener.

Making coal mill beaters. Lit.proizv. no.4:27-28 Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Coal preparation) (Crushing machinery)

RUBINCHIK, D.

Electric Welding

Let's mechanize production processes. Torf, prom., 29, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952.
Unclassified.

RUBINCHIK, F.

Provide a high standard for construction on state farms. Sel.
stroi. no.4:11-13 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Smolensksovkhozstroy.
(Smolensk Province—Construction industry)

Rob. Rzhik, F.M.

Dist: 4E41 27
Carbonator for aluminate and other solutions. F.M.
Rzhik and Ya. E. Kontorovich. U.S.S.R. 103,029.
June 25, 1968. The carbonation of aluminate and other
solns. is carried out in a pan into which CO₂ is fed through
bubbling units immersed not more than 1 m. in the soln.
The soln. itself is circulated through air lift, and to insure
the best utilization of CO₂, the process is carried out with a
foam head. M. Hosh

RUBINCHIK, I.I., inzh.

Results of testing high-tensile wire for prestressed reinforced
concrete construction elements. Trudy TSNIIIS no.37:133-140 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Wire--Testing)

MOYZHES, L.B., inzh.; RUBINCHIK, I.I., inzh.

Designing the reinforcement of bridge shoes. Transp. stroi.
13 no.5:55-56 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Bridges—Design and construction)

ACC NR: A7003114

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/007/1301/1301

RESEARCHER: G. F., MANULKIN, Z. M.

TOPIC: None

"Research in the Field of Mixed Organotin Compounds Containing an Alicyclic Radical"

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 7, 1966, pp 1301-1304

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compound, Grignard reagent, halogenation, chloroform

Abstract: New symmetrical organotin compounds of the type $(C_6H_{11})_2SnR_2$, where R is a radical from hexyl to decyl, were synthesized and described. The substances were produced by a Grignard reaction. Halogenation of the compounds obtained in boiling chloroform resulted in splitting out only of the cyclohexyl radical, which is consequently more electronegative than the aliphatic radicals. New iodides of the type $C_6H_{11}SnR_2X$, where X = I and Br, were synthesized.

Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 03Jun65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 16

UDC: 547.258.11

0925 2070

RUBINCHIK, G.F.; MANULKIN, Z.M.

Synthesis of unsymmetrical aliphatic-alicyclic tin compounds.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:949-951 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and F-5
Animals. Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal
Group.

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72149.

Author : Rubinchik, G. G.

Last : Not given.

Title : On the Influence of an Artificially-Caused Fever
Reaction on the Treatment of Agglutinins During
Immunization of Rabbits with Typhoid Vaccine.

Orig Pub: V. sb.: Fiziol. mekhanizmy likhoradochn. reaktsii.
L., Medgiz, 1957, 300-309.

Abstract: Rabbits received a four-fold immunization with a
typhoid monovaccine. The vaccine was introduced
on a base of a fever reaction which developed
either 8-9 hours after a subcutaneous introduction
of turpentine, or in 2 weeks after daily introduc-

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USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and
Animals. Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal
Group.

F-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72149.

Abstract: ion subcutaneously of killed culture of Bac. mesentericus. Control rabbits received only the vaccine. Simultaneously with the vaccine, pyramidon was administered to some of the rabbits with the purpose of limiting the fever reaction, which was conditioned by the introduction of the vaccine. For 3 months after vaccination, the titer of the agglutinins and its growth rate was studied. Turpentine, although it caused a fever reaction in rabbits, did not exert a stimulating effect on the formation of agglutinins, in the author's opinion, owing to a negative influence of a toxic inflammation which developed in the area of the introduction. The highest

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and F-5
Animals. Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal
Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72149.

Abstract: titer of agglutinins was found in rabbits in which an additional fever reaction was caused by the introduction of the killed culture of Bac. mesentericus. The lowest titer of the agglutinins was found in rabbits in which the temperature reaction was limited by the introduction of pyramidon. The author thinks that a fever reaction which is not accompanied by toxic phenomena favors a specific immunization. -- L. M. Vil'ner.

Card 3/3

52

KOLOKOLOV, N.M., inzh.; RUBINCHIK, I.I., inzh.

Reinforced concrete spans without ballast. Transp. stroi. 12
no.5:23-25 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Railroad bridges)
(Prestressed concrete construction)

OSADCHUK, G.I.; RUBINCHIK, I.M.; NEKRUTMAN, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technical maintenance of air conditioning plants. Zhel.dor.transp.
47 no.10:45-51 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Glavnogo upravleniya vagonnogo khozyaystva Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Osadchuk).
2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii klimaticheskikh ustanovok Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Rubinchik).

RUBINCHIK, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEREMET'YEV, M.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk; SAFRONOV, D.I., inzh.; KITAYEV, B.N.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FILIPPOVA, L.S., red.;
VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems of
the new passenger cars] Sistemy otopleniia, ventiliatsii
i okhlazhdeniia vozdukha v novykh passazhirskikh vagonakh.
Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 29 p. (MIRA 17:1)

S/661/61/000/006/079/081
D287/D302

AUTHOR: Rubinchik, I. M.

TITLE: The use of organosilicon compounds for imparting hydrophobic properties to thermo-insulating materials

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii, no. 6: Doklady, diskussii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed., Len. 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 341-342

TEXT: Resin-based heat-insulating materials of Soviet origin were required; it was specified that the unit weight should not exceed 15 - 17 kg/m³, that it should have a low coefficient of thermal conductivity and heat permeability and that a thin coating of the material should give the same order of thermal insulation as a 2-2 1/2 brick thick wall. The Ministry of Transportation and the Institut plastmass (Institute of Plastics) have organized the production of such a synthetic material; its annual output should shortly reach

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The use of organosilicon ...

S/661/61/000/006/079/081
D287/D302

200,000 m³ and two further plants with an annual output of 100,000 m³ are to be built. However, the water absorption of this material was still unsatisfactory and investigations on thermo-insulating materials with increased water-resisting properties were carried out by the authors in conjunction with the Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AS USSR); the annual output of this hydrophobic material is 50,000 m³. The H₂O absorption of this substance was decreased to one-third of that of the original material. Further investigations aim at decreasing this property to 1/6th or 1/7th.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Rail Transport, Moscow)

✓

Card 2/2

BTR

3845* The Reduction of Copper Oxide by Hydrogen. (In Russian) Pavlinchenko and Ia. S. Rubinchuk. Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii, v. 21, June 1951, p. 666-670.
Experiments were made to study the dependence of the rate of reduction of copper oxide on temperature and the presence of other materials. Results are discussed and charted. 11 ref.

Casting + Refining

~~Abstract~~. A

614'. The Reduction of Copper Oxide by Hydrogen. (in Russian.) M. M. Pavlinchenko and Ia. S. Khabluchik. Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii, v. 24, June 1951, p. 668-670.

Experiments were made to study the dependence of the rate of reduction of copper oxide on temperature and the presence of other materials. Results are charted. 11 ref. (C2, Cu)

RUBINCHIK, L.Z. (Kazan')

Removal of a metal fragment from the orbit with a magnet.
Kaz. med. zhur. 4:65 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

VICHKANOVA, S.A.; RUBINCHIK, M.A.; IL'INSKAYA, T.N.; ALESHKINA, Ya.A.

Liutenurin, a new contraceptive substance and agent against
trichomonas. Med.prom. 16 no.5:56-57 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.
(TRICHOMONAS) (CONTRACEPTIVES)

NIKULINA, M.P.; RUBINCHIK, M.A. (Pyatigorsk)

I.I. Toshinskii; on his sixtieth birthday. Vest.khir. 83 no.12:
129-130 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(TOSHINSKII, IL'IA IZPAL'EVICH, 1899-)

ACC NR: AP6034264

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/66/029/005/0605/0609

AUTHOR: Vichkanova, S. A.; Rubinchik, M. A.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy)

TITLE: Antimicrobial properties of the diterpene plectrin obtained from *Plectranthus glaucocalyx*

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 29, no. 5, 1966, 605-609

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, animal experiment, antibiotic, BACTERIA, PROTOZOA

ABSTRACT:

Aqueous alcohol extracts prepared from above-ground parts of *Plectranthus glaucocalyx* had a high degree of antimicrobial activity *in vitro* against pathogenic protozoa and gram-positive bacteria. A new diterpene isolated from

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.711.86-017.77/.79

ACC NR: AP6034264

Plectranthus and called plectrin demonstrated antiprotozoan activity *in vitro* against *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Entamoeba histolytica* (in a concentration of 4 µg/ml), and antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *M. tuberculosis* (in a concentration of 16—64 µg/ml). However, as tests with experimental trichomoniasis, amebiasis, and giardiasis in rats showed that plectrin does not have an appreciable chemotherapeutic effect, it was not recommended for clinical tests.

[JS]
Orig. art. has: 5 tables
[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 12Aug65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-3-7026

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 29^a (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rubinchik, M. A.

TITLE: Novel Methods of Carburizing (Za novyye metody tsementatsii)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Soveshchaniya glavn. metallurgov z-dov i in-tov avtomob. prom-sti. Nr 3. Moscow, 1958, pp 26-30

ABSTRACT: Gas carburizing operations in the heat-treatment shop of the Ural'sk automobile plant are performed in six shaft furnaces of the Ts-120 type and in one shaft furnace of the type Ts-75. The splined transmission-box shaft made of steel 40Kh is subjected to isothermal tempering [heating in a solution of potassium chloride for a period of 20-25 minutes at a temperature of 860°C, immersion into a bath of sodium hydroxide solution (350-360°), and cooling in water]. The sandblasting method of cleaning the surfaces was replaced by shotblasting. HF currents are employed in heating of components prior to quenching, as well as in normalization and intermediate annealing processes during deep-drawing operations. Carburized steel 15Kh employed in the manufacture of push rods was replaced by steel 45; the push rods, in which only the heads are induction hardened, are manufactured by

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SOV/137-59-3-7026

Novel Methods of Carburizing

upsetting of rods 16.2 mm in diameter. Uniform hardening is achieved by rapid rotation of the push rod. A 60-kw vacuum-tube oscillator and a 100-kw (3000 cps) generator are in operation at the present time. A 200-kw vacuum-tube oscillator and a 250-kw generator are being installed. A technology is being developed for hardening of transmission gears whereby the hardened zone may be caused to conform to the contour of the teeth.

A. S.

Card 2/2

RUBINCHIK, M.A.

Biology of the reproduction of *Littorina littorea* (L.) in the
White Sea. Trudy Belomor.biol.sta.MGU 1:215-230 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstven-
nogo universiteta.

(White Sea—Pectinibranchiata)

RUBINCHIK, M.I., inzh.

Precast shells in the form of hyperbolic paraboloids. Prom.
stroi. 40 no.12:4-7 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Roofs, Shell)

FRENKEL, P.M.; AYZENBERG, Ya.M.; BAZAROV, A.R.; PISHCHIK, M.A.;
CHETYRKINA, V.G.; SHISHKIN, R.G.; KOSENKO, I.S.; RUBINCHIK,
M.I.; AVRAMENKO, V.N.; ALEKSANDROV, M.M.; VASIL'YEV, V.A.,
red.

[Use of prestressed reinforced concrete in foreign
countries] Primenenie predvaritel'no napriazhennogo zhe-
lezobetona za rubezhom. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 85 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

MILEYKOVSKY, I. Ye.; RUBINCHIK, M. I. (Moscow)

"Some problems of the analysis of shallow hyperbolic paraboloid shells of negative curvature for roofs with rectangular plan form."

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

KARASIK, A.M.; RUBINCHIK, M.Kh.

Using the direct method for the calculation of variations
in aeromagnetic surveying in the Arctic basin. Uch. zap.
NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.4:195-211 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

KARASIK, A.M.; RUBINCHIK, M.Kh.

A characteristic of variation correction in aeromagnetic
surveying. Inform. sbor. NIIGA no.31:81-83 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AR4008231

S/0169/63/000/011/D025/D025

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs. 11D151

AUTHOR: Karasik, A. M.; Rubinchik, M. Kh.

TITLE: One peculiarity of the correction for variation during an aeromagnetic survey

CITED SOURCE: Inform. sb. In-ta geol. Arktiki, vy* p. 31, 1962, 81-83

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, aeromagnetic survey, aeromagnetic variation correction, aeromagnetic mapping, aeromagnetic field measurement

TRANSLATION: The authors discuss the peculiarities of the correction for variation with the aid of magnetic variation stations in the performance of absolute and relative aeromagnetic surveys. The variation is defined as the deviation of a geomagnetic field element from its average value over a long period of observation. It is shown that upon the exclusion of variations from absolute survey data, it is necessary to take into account the total value of the variation, while with the correction of a relative survey according to the data of a single

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ACCESSION NR: AR4008231

magnetic variation station, one need consider only a part of the variation measured from its value at the instant of flyover above the control route. This assures the alignment of the survey level with the average field level at the magnetic variation station. It is noted that the consideration of variation from several magnetic variation stations is possible only with the use of total variations and not some portions thereof. A. Karasik.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ZAKHAROVA, O.A.; RUBINCHIK, M.M.

Some characteristics of medicolegal expertise in mechanical injuries to the body. Sud.-med. eksp. 8 no.3:24-27 J1-S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.- prof. Ye.A. Dikshteyn) i kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav.- dotsent B.N. Zorin) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RUBINCHIK, M.M.

Significance of changes in the cutaneous nerves in the differential diagnosis of intravital and postmortem abrasions. Sud.-med.ekspert. (MIRA 13:11)
3 no.4:10-15 O-D '60.

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - dotsent B.N.Zorin) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NERVES, CUTANEOUS)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)

RUBINCHIK, M. P.

N/5
611.91
.E4

Zhurnal-no-ordernaya forma ucheta dlya kommunal'nykh
predpriyatiy; prakticheskoye posobiye (Journal-voucher
system of accounting in communal enterprises; a practical
aid, by) Z. G. El'piner, M. P. Rubinchik (I) Z. M. Bank.
Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva Kommunal'nogo Khozyaystva RSFSR,
1953. 122 p. tables.

BUKLER, Veniamin Osherovich; RABINOVICH, Yuriy Izrailevich; ANGELEVICH,
N.E., inzh., retsenzent; GIRSHMAN, G.Kh., inzh., retsenzent;
LOMONOSOV, S.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; RUBINCHIK, N.M., inzh.,
retsenzent; FEDOSEYEV, D.N., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.red.

[Assembling of radio equipment] Sborka radiosapparaty. Moskva,
Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 347 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Radio--Equipment and supplies)

RUBINCHIK, S.

Conference on improving the types of wages on collective farms.
Vop.ekon. no.2:150-155 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Collective farms)
(Wages)

RUBINCHIK, S.

Inventions and efficiency promotion in the chemical industry. Khim.
prom. no.2:121 Mr '56. (MLBA 9:8)
(Chemical industries)

MOSKALENKO, Valentin Kirillovich; RUBINCHIK, S.E., red.; BOBYLEVA,
L.V., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[For communist labor productivity] Za kommunisticheskuiu
proizvoditel'nost' truda. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 101 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Labor productivity)

GAYSINSKAYA, O.M.; RUBINCHIK, S.M.; SOKOLOV, V.A.

Heats of solvation of ferrocenes. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no. 12:2814-
2816 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN
SSSR.

SOKOLOV, V.A.; BANASHEK, Ye.I.; RUBINCHIK, S.M.

Enthalpy of corundum in the 678 - 1330°K temperature range. Zhur.
neorg.khim. 8 no.9:2017-2020 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

RUZIN CHIK, S.M.

USSR.

Low-temperature modifications of ammonium nitrate on cooling and quenching. S. I. Vol'kovich, S. M. Rubinschik, and V. M. Kuzhin. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. Div. Chem. Sci.* 1954, 167-74 (Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 48, 135071. H. L. H.

M RI

BANASHEK, Ye.I.; SOKOLOV, V.A.; RUBINCHIK, S.M.; FOMIN, A.I.

Measurement of corundum enthalpy at temperatures from 1290 to 1673°K.
Izv. AN SSSR, Neorg. mat. 1 no.5:698-701 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN
SSSR.

GASHNIKOV, E.G.; RUBINCHIK, S.M.

Adoption of advanced practices in tire plants. Kauch.i rez.

21 no.3:58 Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Tires, Rubber)

BANASHEK, Ye.I.; RUBINCHIK, S.M.; SOKOLOV, V.A.; EL'KIND, S.A.

System for thermostatic control of a furnace up to 1,400° C. Prib.
i tekhn.eksp. no.2:156-158 M_r-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Thermostat)

S/136/60/000/011/006/013

E071/E433

AUTHORS: Smirnov, M.N. and Rubinchik, S.M. 18

TITLE: Semi-Industrial Testing of a Carbonator With a Top Gas Supply

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, No.11, pp.48-54

TEXT: The results of testing of a new type of carbonator for the precipitation of aluminium hydroxide from aluminate solutions carried out on the Tikhvinsk Alumina Works are reported. The intention of the authors of the design (S.M. Rubinchik and Ya.Ye. Kontorovich, Ref.1) was to exclude mechanical stirring of the aluminate solution, replacing it by an airlift and to reduce power consumption for feeding carbon dioxide by the application of either fans or low-pressure turbo-blowers. For this latter purpose the depth to which carbon dioxide is supplied required a considerable reduction, hence the introduction of top feed. The carbonator with the adopted type of gas distributor is shown in Fig.1. It consisted of a cylindrical tank with a conical bottom 1. The height of the cylindrical part being 6300 mm and of the conical 2800 mm; the diameter of the cylindrical part - 3500 mm; working volume - 50 m³. The airlift 4, consisted of a circulating tube 273 mm in diameter

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S/136/60/000/011/006/013
E071/E433

Semi-Industrial Testing of a Carbonator With a Top Gas Supply and air tube 25 mm in diameter. The gas distributor consisted of a two ring chamber 2 and six submerged grates 3, placed over each other at a distance of 150 mm. Carbon dioxide was supplied through pipes 5 into the ring feeder and then through six vertical pipes into the ring chambers from which it is passed into the solution through comb-like channels 150 mm below the grate. The grates were made from rods 5 mm in diameter, forming a network with holes 5 x 10 mm. The total cross section of the holes was about 30% of the total surface area of the grate. Inside the carbonator there was a steam pipe, supplying direct steam for heating, and in the conical part there were four pipes supplying compressed air in order to prevent the formation of aluminium hydroxide deposits. It was expected that the duration of the process in the new carbonator would remain at least the same as in the old, existing type of apparatus. Tests of airlift as a stirrer indicated that it works satisfactorily at a consumption of 90 to 100 m³/hr of air. The types of carbon dioxide distributor tested, before the above described design was finally adopted, are shown in Figs.2 and 4. The dependence of the coefficient of utilization of carbon dioxide

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S/136/60/000/011/006/013
EO71/E433

Semi-Industrial Testing of a Carbonator With a Top Gas Supply

on the height of the layer through which it was bubbled is plotted in Fig.5 (broken line - extrapolation). During the test the height of the above layer was varied from 1200 to 1760 mm. The experimental results are given in Table 1. Comparisons of size distribution of aluminium hydroxide produced in the tested and in an industrial carbonator are given in Table 2. The following conclusions are arrived at: 1. The airlift arrangement for stirring the solution can secure the necessary change of the liquid phase where it is in contact with the gas. 2. The gas bubbling arrangement worked satisfactorily and the carbonator with top gas supply can be recommended for industrial application. 3. The duration of the process does not exceed 10 hours. 4. The coefficient of utilization of carbon dioxide depends on the height of the layer through which the gas is bubbled and for a layer of 850 to 1500 mm varies from 50 to 62% respectively (in the present carbonators with the bottom supply of gas this coefficient amounts to 69%). 5. Low pressure blowers and high pressure fans can be used for the proposed type of carbonator. In the latter case the distance between the grates should be reduced to 100 mm. 6. Blocking of grates during

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S/136/60/000/011/006/013
E071/E433

Semi-Industrial Testing of a Carbonator With a Top Gas Supply
the operation of the carbonator was not observed. 7. The size distribution of aluminium hydroxide produced in the carbonator was not materially different from that produced in the present type carbonators (in fact size distribution of the experimentally produced hydroxide was somewhat coarser - Table 2). 8. The introduction of carbonators with the top feed into the industry will reduce power requirements and, in the case of new plants, will somewhat reduce capital expenditure. The following participated in the experimental work: G.G.Yeskina, N.M.Kontorovich, M.A.Dudko, Ye.N.Tyuleneva, V.V.Borzenko, L.A.Ganaga. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 4 Soviet references. ✓

Card 4/4

SMIRNOV, M.N.; RUBINCHIK, S.M.

Pilot plant testing of carbonators with gas feed from the top. Tsvet.
met. 33 no.11:48-54 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Plate towers—Testing) (Alumina)

RUBINCHIK, S.M.

Low-temperature modifications of ammonium nitrate, their cooling and quenching. S. I. Vol'kovich, S. M. Rubinchik, and V. M. Kozhin (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk*, 1954, No. 2, 209-216).--The existence of a further modification of NH_4NO_3 (I), stable at normal pressure below 170° , and called the metastable transformation VII, is demonstrated. When I is cooled at $>2^\circ/\text{min.}$, reverse transformation on heating could not be detached. At 20° , I consists of the IV and V modifications and at -198° of modifications IV and VII. No transformation was observed at -50° or -65° , although one has been claimed by some authors.

R. C. MURRAY

FD-1560

USSR/Chemistry - Chemical production

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-17/25

Authors : Rubinchik, S. M., Yakovlev, M. F.

Title : Socialistic competition within the occupational branches [News Section]

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 8, pp 498-99 (50-51), Dec 1954

Abstract : Improvements achieved by individual workers in various branches of the chemical industry are described. Particular attention is paid to the operation of pyrite furnaces in the sulfuric acid industry.

Institution : Central Committee, Trade Union of Workers of the Chemical Industry

Submitted :

USSR/Chemistry - Miscellaneous

RUBINCHIK, S.M.

Card 1/1

Pub 50-17/19

FD-1813

Author : Pumpyanskiy, I. M., Yakovlev, M. F., Rubinchik, S. M.

Title : News Items ["Khronika"]

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 2, 114-119 (50-55), Mar 1955

Abstract : This section contains items on a conference dealing with the application of the method of tracer atoms in the chemical industry (Moscow, 1-3 Mar 1955), a conference of workers of planning ["project"] organization of the Ministry of Chemical Industry USSR (Moscow, Feb 1955), a branch meeting of workers at enterprises of the Main Administration of the Rubber Industry, the results of competitions conducted in the 4th quarter of 1954, and the results of work done by inventors and persons who have improved efficiency in the chemical industry during 1954.

RUBINCHIK, S.M.

Results of the work of inventors and innovators in the chemical
industry for 1954. Khim.prom. no.2:118-119 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Chemical industries)

Rubinchik, S. M.

Low-temperature modifications of ammonium nitrate on cooling and quenching. S. L. Vol'kovich, S. M. Rubinchik, and V. M. Kozhin. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.* 1974, 203-16. — The existence of a low-temp. modification of NH_4NO_3 below -170° designated modification VII, is substantiated by microscopic, x-ray and thermal analyses. On cooling molten NH_4NO_3 at a rate greater than 2° per min., an unstable transformation of modification II to IV takes place; on heating it is not observed. NH_4NO_3 at -20° consists principally of modifications V and IV. Modification III is absent, as shown by cooling curves on rapid cooling. NH_4NO_3 quenched at -196° consists of modifications IV and VII. Transformation of NH_4NO_3 at -60° and -85° , as indicated by some authors, was not observed.

V. N. Bednarikl.

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; RUBINCHIK, S.M.; KOZHIN, V.M.

Low-temperature ammonium-nitrate modifications, its cooling and
tempering. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.2:209-216 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Ammonium nitrate)

CHURILOVICH, L.M.; RUBINCHIK, S.R., red.; KOVALEVSKIY, M.A., red.
izd-va; OBUKHOVSKAYA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[What one should know about the capital assets of a metallurgical enterprise] Chto nuzhno znat' ob osnovnykh fondakh metallurgicheskogo predpriiatiia. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 40 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Steel industry--Finance)

RUBINCHIK, V.A., inzh., red.; BRANDENBURGSKAYA, E.Ya., red.

[Automatic fault protection equipment in electric power systems] Sredstva protivopavarii avtomatiki energosistem. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 254 p.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Orgres, trust, Moscow.

L 9828-66 ()/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6003970

SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/65/000/005/0093/0093

AUTHOR: Sarkisov, M. A.; Rokotyan, S. S.; Uspenskiy, B. S.; Sharov, A. N.;
Zhulin, I. V.; Fedoseyev, A. M.; Korolev, M. A.; Kheyfits, M. E.; Yermolenko, V. M.;
Petrov, S. Ya.; Azar'yev, D. I.; Krikunchik, A. B.; Polyakov, I. P.; Sazonov, V. I.;
Khvoshchinskaya, Z. G.; Kartsev, V. L.; Smelyanskaya, B. Ya.; Kozhin, A. N.;
Losev, S. B.; Dorodnova, T. N.; Rubinchik, V. A.; Smirnov, E. P.; Rudman, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Abram Borisovich Chernin

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 5, 1965, 93

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering, electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: An engineer since 1929, A. B. Chernin has worked for years in developing new techniques and equipment for relay protection of electric power systems. In this 60th birthday tribute, he is credited with leading the group which produced the directives on relay protection, contributing to the development of a method for calculating transient processes in long distance 400-500 kv power transmission lines and with aiding in planning of the electric portions of power stations, substations and power systems. The results of his engineering and scientific work have been published 46 times, he is a doctor of technical sciences (since 1963), and has taught for 30 years at the Moscow Power Institute. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

HW
Card 1/1

CHERNIN, Abram Borisovich; DROZDOV, A.D., retsenzert; RUBINCHIK,
V.A., red.; RUDMAN, A.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.
red.

[Calculation of electrical magnitudes and behavior of relay
protection of electrical systems with partial phase operation]
Vychislenie elektricheskikh velichin i povedenie releinoi za-
shchity pri nepolnofaznykh rezhimakh v elektricheskikh siste-
makh. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 415 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electric power distribution)
(Electric protection)

RUBINCHIK, Ya.A.

Remarks on the design and use of tailing storage dams. TSvet. met.
33 no.11:8-10 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Tailings (Metallurgy))

Rubinchik, Ya. D.

A method of heating ether for the determination of oil in seeds. Ya. D. Rubinchik. *Selektsiya i Semenovodstvo* 17,

No. 10, 55-0(1950); *Chem. Zentr.* 1951, II, 720. — The distn. app. described is sepd. from the lab. by a brick wall in order to protect the latter from accidents in carrying out ether extrns. Water for the water bath is electrically heated in the lab. M. G. Moore.

AB
met

RUBINCHIK, Ya.A.

Methods of determining recovery indices in ore dressing. TSvet,
met. 34 no.2:26-29 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ore dressing)

RUBINCHIK, Ya.A.

"Design and operation of tailing storage ponds in ore dressing plants" by P.D.Evdokomov. Reviewed by IA.A.Rubinchik. TSvet.met. 35 no.2:85-88 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Tailing (Metallurgy)—Storage) (Evdokomov, P.D.)

RUBINCHIK, Ya.A.

Partial production in nonferrous metallurgy. TSvet. met.
34 no.12:6-9 D :61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

RUBINCHIK, Ya. A.

Effectiveness of the job-bonus wage payment system. Ugol' 36 no.3:
38-39 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Wage payment systems) (Coal miners)

RUBINCHIK, Ya. D.

(1)
A method of heating ether for the determination of oil in seeds. Ya. D. Rubinchik. *Selektiya i Semenovodstvo* 17,

No. 10, 55-6(1950); *Chem. Zentr.* 1951, II, 720.--The distn. app. described is sepd. from the lab. by a brick wall in order to protect the latter from accidents in carrying out ether extns. Water for the water bath is electrically heated in the lab. M. G. Moore

PAVLYUCHENKO, M.M.; RUBINCHIK, Ya.S.

Decomposition of calcium peroxide in a carbon dioxide atmosphere.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 4 no.1:50-55 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Calcium peroxide) (Carbon dioxide)

ACC NR: AP6034918

SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/66/000/003/0107/0108

AUTHOR: Rubinchik, Ya. S.; Sotnikov-Yuzhik, Yu. M.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN BSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR)

TITLE: Study of reactions of rare earth oxides with ferric oxide by means of IR spectra

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 3, 1966, 107-108

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium compound, ytterbium compound, samarium compound, iron oxide, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: Yttrium, ytterbium and samarium oxides were reacted with Fe_2O_3 at 810-1200° and the sintered products were analyzed by means of IR spectra in the 400-650 cm^{-1} range. The spectra of the oxides, perovskites and garnets containing different rare earth ions were very similar, indicating a slight influence of the element on the IR spectrum of the compounds. The character of the spectrum of the products changes with the firing temperature. The spectra obtained confirm earlier findings for the $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3+\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ system, viz., that at relatively low temperatures in 3:5 oxides mixtures, the reaction forms a perovskite which, as the temperature is raised further, reacts with excess Fe_2O_3 to form the end product, a garnet. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

SOV/78-4-1-11/48

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Pavlyuchenko, M. M., Rubinchik, Ya. S.

TITLE:

The Decomposition of Calcium Peroxide in Carbon Dioxide Atmosphere (Razlozheniye perekisi kal'tsiya v atmosfere uglekislogo gaza)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 50-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The decomposition of calcium peroxide in carbon dioxide was quantitatively investigated. The influence of temperature, crystallization water, and catalysts on the decomposition rate were investigated. The decomposition of calcium peroxide was carried out by the static and dynamic method. The tests show that anhydrous calcium peroxide does not react with dry CO_2 at temperatures lower than the dissociation temperature. NaOH and MnO_2 did not show any positive effect as catalysts. Anhydrous calcium peroxide decomposes at 145° in humid carbon dioxide atmosphere. Additions of solid NaOH , MnO_2 , and CuO to calcium peroxide accelerate the decomposition rate within the temperature range $14.5-52.5^\circ$. The crystal hydrate of

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SOV/78-4-1-11/48

The Decomposition of Calcium Peroxide in Carbon Dioxide Atmosphere

calcium peroxide ($\text{CaO}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$) decomposes without catalysts within the temperature range $15-70^\circ$ which was investigated. The addition of solid catalysts accelerates the decomposition rate. A mixture of solid alkali hydroxide and manganese dioxide effects quicker decomposition of calcium peroxide than one single component. The mechanism of the decomposition of calcium peroxide in the presence of humidity and CO_2 and the catalytic effect of NaOH , MnO_2 , and CuO were discussed. In the presence of humidity the first phase of the reaction probably takes place while hydrogen peroxide is formed ($\text{MeO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{MeO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$). The catalysts NaOH , MnO_2 , and CuO catalyze the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide while water and oxygen are formed. The higher decomposition rate of the crystal hydrates of calcium peroxide can be explained by the formation of an unstable phase during the dehydration of the crystal hydrate. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 11 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/78-4-1-11/48

The Decomposition of Calcium Peroxide in Carbon Dioxide Atmosphere

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina
(Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1957

Card 3/3

RUBINCHIK, Ya.S.; PAVLYUCHENKO, M.M.; TSYBUL'KO, I.A.; LEYTSINA, V.G.

Reaction of lanthanum and yttrium oxides with iron oxide. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 10 no.7:1663-1667 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut obshechey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

L 38708-66 EWT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GD

ACC NR: AT6016862

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0146/0149

AUTHOR: Rubinchik, Ya. S.; Tsybul'ko, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of small amounts of Ca^{2+} and Ce^{4+} on the kinetics of interaction between yttrium and iron oxides. ⁷

SOURCE: Geterogennyye khimicheskiye reaktsii (Heterogenous chemical reactions). Minsk, Nauka i Tekhnika, 1965, 146-149

TOPIC TAGS: calcium, cesium, reaction rate, yttrium, iron oxide, *chemical reaction kinetics*

ABSTRACT: The effect of Ca^{2+} and Ce^{4+} on the kinetics of the solid phase interaction between Y_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 was studied in 900°-1200°C range. The Ca^{2+} and Ce^{4+} ions were introduced to the Y_2O_3 lattice by calcining suitable mixtures of Y_2O_3 with CeO_2 and CaO at 1200°C for 10 minutes, followed by rapid cooling to room temperature. The ratio of Y_2O_3 to Fe_2O_3 was 3:5 and the reaction product was garnet, $\text{Y}_3\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_{12}$. The results are summarized in Fig. 1. It was found that Ca^{2+} ions reduce and Ce^{4+} ions increase the rate of interaction between Y_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 . In the

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L 38708-66

ACC NR: AT6016862

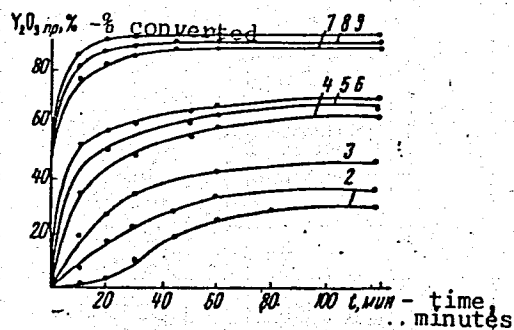


Fig. 1. The effect of Ca^{2+} and Ce^{4+} on interaction between Y_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 .

1 - 900°C (Y_2O_3 +1 mole % CaO), 2 - 900°C (Y_2O_3), 3 - 900°C (Y_2O_3 +1 mole % CeO), 4 - 1000°C (Y_2O_3 +1 mole % CaO), 5 - 1000°C (Y_2O_3), 6 - 1000°C (Y_2O_3 +1 mole % CeO_2), 7 - 1080°C (Y_2O_3 +1 mole % CaO), 8 - 1080°C (Y_2O_3), and 9 - 1080°C (Y_2O_3 +1 mole % CeO_2).

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L 38708-66

ACC NR: AT6016862

course of the Y_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 interaction, the Ca^{2+} ions were found to hinder and the Ce^{4+} ions were found to facilitate the diffusion of Y^{3+} ions. The experimental data were correlated using the following kinetic expression

$$x = 1 - e^{-kt}$$

(1)

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Oct65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 *Sh*

RUBINCHIK, Ya.S.; PAVLYUCHENKO, M.M.; TSYBUL'KO, I.A.

Use of reflection spectrophotometry to the study of $MgO - Fe_2O_3$ interaction. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.1:30-32 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

S/250/63/007/001/005/005
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Rubinchik, Ya. S., Pavlyuchenko, M. M., Tsybul'ko, I. A.

TITLE: The use of reflection spectrophotometry in studying the reaction of $MgO - Fe_2O_3$ interaction

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk BSSR, v. 7, no. 1963, 30 - 32

TEXT: New possibilities will be opened in studying solid-phase reactions

if the Kubelka-Munk formula $F(R) = \frac{(1 - R)^2}{2R} = \frac{K}{S}$ (where R is the reflection coefficient; K is the absorption constant, S is the scattering constant) could be applied to determine quantitatively the components of powderlike mixtures in chemical interaction. Results are presented of using this method to determine the amount of a reacted iron oxide in a reaction causing the formation of magnesium ferrite. Spectrophotometrical determinations were carried out with $Fe_2O_3 + MgO$ mixtures, roasted at $1,000^\circ C$ for 30, 45, 60 min and at $1,100^\circ C$ for 30, 45, 60, 240, 480 min. One part of the magnesium ferrite samples was subjected to chemical

Card 1/2

L 61816-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pg-4 LJP(c) JD/JW 30
 ACCESSION NR: AP5018249 UR/0078/65/010/007/1663/1667 28
 546.654-31-546.641-31-546.723-31 8

AUTHOR: Rubinchik, Ya. S.; Pavlyuchenko, M. M.; Tsybul'ko, I. A.; Leytsina, V.G.

TITLE: Reactions of lanthanum oxide and yttrium oxide with ferric oxide

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 1663-1667

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum oxide, yttrium oxide, iron oxide, garnet, perovskite

ABSTRACT: The course of the reaction was followed by means of chemical, x-ray, magnetic, and spectrophotometric analyses, and certain factors affecting the reaction rate were determined. The oxide mixture $Y_2O_3:Fe_2O_3$ (1:1 and 3:5) was reacted at 900-1400C. $YFeO_3$ and $Y_3Fe_5O_{12}$ were identified as the products by x-ray diffraction. At 1200C, the oxides convert completely into the final product, a garnet, which is responsible for the ferromagnetic properties observed. Formation of garnet proceeds via the formation of a perovskite, which begins to react with excess Fe_2O_3 at 1100C to give garnet. The reaction is very fast during the first 10 min. The apparent activation energy was calculated to be 20 kcal/mole for the initial period; this relatively low value indicates that

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L 61816-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018249

2

surface diffusion, not volume diffusion, of the ions through the layer of the product plays a major part. The reaction between La_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 was studied at 700-1400C. For a 1:1 ratio of the oxides, the compound LaFeO_3 is formed already at 700C. The presence of this perovskite phase was shown by an unusually strong reflection with $\theta = 67^\circ 24'$, corresponding to an interplanar distance of 1.049 A. The reaction is complete at 1300C. As in the preceding case, the reaction is fast at first, then slows down. The activation energy for the initial period is 32.8 kcal/mole. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables. 16

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk BSSR
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 009

Card

2/2

RUBINCHIK, Ya.S.; PAVLYUCHENKO, M.M.; SYBUL'KO, I.A.; LEYTSINA, V.G.

Kinetics of formation of magnesium ferrite from magnesium and iron oxides. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.10:654-656 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

AUTHORS: Pavlyuchenko, M. M., Rubinchik, Ya. S. 76-32-4-20/43

TITLE: The Dissociation Kinetics of Barium and Calcium Peroxides
(Kinetika dissotsiatsii perekisey bariya i kal'tsiya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 4,
pp. 848 - 855 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the thermal resistance of peroxides is dealt with in the works by Blumenthal (Reference 1), B. D. Averbukh and G. I. Chufarov (Reference 2) while the present paper investigates the problem mentioned in the title in high-vacuum under the influence of various factors on the reaction velocity and the mechanism of thermal decomposition. From the experimental part can be seen that the investigated substances were used with and without crystal water, with CaO_2 having been investigated within the temperature interval of from $305 - 370^\circ\text{C}$ and BaO_2 of from $410 - 460^\circ\text{C}$. The peroxides were obtained in an apparatus proposed by I. A. Kazarnovskiy. From the experiments carried out as well as from the classification

Card 1/3

76-32-4-20/43

The Dissociation Kinetics of Barium and Calcium Peroxides

of the results obtained can be concluded that the decrease of the velocity of reaction taking place after some time can be traced back to the formation of solid solutions and thus a diffusion process has to be regarded as limit, in which process S. Kazeyev (Reference 6) obtained similar values. The investigations of the decomposition of crystallohydrates of peroxides showed that these decompose earlier than the dehydrated substances, and that they display high activity. A great reactivity of the substances at the moment of formation (after dehydration) or crystallographic transformation respectively was observed by Hedvall (Reference 11) in many reactions in solid phase. The presence of steam does at from 0.05 - 0.1 mm Hg torr not exert any influence on the velocity of reaction but at high pressures it displays an accelerating effect. Finally it is stated that in the dissociation of peroxides no splitting off of atomic oxygen takes place but one of oxygen molecules, as I. A. Kazarnovskiy (Reference 13) observed their presence in the crystal lattice, and on the other

Card 2/3

76-32-4-20/43

The Dissociation Kinetics of Barium and Calcium Peroxides

hand this is an energetically probable process. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina,
Minsk (Minsk, Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Barium peroxides--Decomposition 2. Calcium peroxides--Decomposition

Card 3/3

RUBINOVICH, Ya. S.

"Investigation of the Kinetics of Dissociation Reactions of Peroxides of Barium and Calcium and Their Interaction With Hydrogen and Carbon Dioxide." Cand Chem Sci, Belorussian State U ineni V. I. Lenin, 23 Feb 54. Dissertation (Sovetskaya Belorussiya Minsk, 14 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 17 Aug 1954

RUBINCHIK, Ye.E.

Organization of the operations of various types of transportation
in the Volga-Vyatka Economic Region. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.
nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 16 no.8:74-75 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

RUBINCHIK, Ye.Ye.

Seasonal distribution of dissolved oxygen in the southern Caspian
Sea. Trudy GOIN no.68:50-78 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Caspian Sea--Seawater--Composition) (Oxygen)

RUBINCHIK, Yu. A.

USSR/Soil Cultivation. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils.

J-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1958, 1221.

Author : Rubinchik, Yu. A.

Inst : Tashkent Agricultural Institute

Title : The Transformation of Superphosphate in Sierozems.

Orig Pub: Tr. Tashkentsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, No 7, 35-47.

Abstract: For the experiment typical unsalted gray soils were used. Lumps of superphosphate from three to eight mm. in diameter were inserted into an arable bed at a depth of from 15 to 18 cm. (in the field experiment), and were placed in a vessel with soil from 10-20 cm. in depth (in the laboratory experiments). The time of interaction between the soil and the fertilizer varied from five days to 2 1/2 years in the different experiments. Analyses indicated that after introduction of the superphosphate monophosphate Ca migrated intensively into the surrounding soil. Gypsum also leached out of the fertilizer.

Card : 1/2

-10-

arose the opposite correlation. The phosphates which had migrated into the soil were present principally in the form of di-phosphates at the moment of observation. Gradually the quantity of water-soluble phosphates in the soil diminished. Seven months after the introduction of superphosphate the surrounding soil

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445810020-6"

apatite-type phosphates, and P compounds with sesquioxides.

Card : 2/2

-11-

RUBINCHIK, Yu.G.

The 1A616S semiautomatic lathe with hydraulic control. Biul.-
tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:16-17 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Lathes--Numerical control)

RUBINCHIK, Yu.G.

Machine tools designed by the Central-Volga Machine-Tool Plant.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.inform.
no.6:29-31 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Machine tools)

RUBINCHIK, Yu.G.

The KT64 type screw-cutting lathe with oil-hydraulic equipment.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:15-16 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Screw-cutting machines)

RUBINCHIK, Yu.G.

The 1A616 screw-cutting lathe. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.10:
17-19 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Screw-cutting machines)

RUBINCHIK, Yu.G.

The 1A616-type screw-cutting lathe. Stan. i instr. 30 no.2:42 F '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Screw-cutting machines)

DREY ZENSHTOK, Zundel' Borisovich; LUSHKOV, Natan Lazarevich;
DEGTYAR', T.A., inzh., retsenzent; RUBINCHIK, Yu.L.,
inzh., retsenzent; RUSSO, V.L., nauchn. red.; KUSKOVA,
A.I., red.; KOROVENKO, Yu.N., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of a welder in shipbuilding] Spravochnik svar-
shchika-sudostroitelia. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 351 p.
(MIRA 17:2)